E/CONF.39/C/469
SUMMARY

30 Nov.1962

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL : RUSSIAN

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

SUMMARY

Agenda Item: C.5.1

Mongolia

THE VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

By P. SHINZHEE, M.V.Sc.

Papers have been contributed to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas as working papers for that Conference. They are published as presented by the contributors, and the contents and the views expressed are those of the contributors. (See notes overleaf.)

NOTES

1. Papers selected for inclusion in General Sessions will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. Papers selected for inclusion in Specialized Sessions will be available at the Conference in only one of the above official languages.

3. Summaries of all papers, as submitted by contributors, will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4. Papers and summaries will not be available for general distribution in advance of the Conference. They will be published in advance in limited quantities only for the use of delegations of participating governments and of other authorized participants. Post-Conference publication and general distribution of the Conference Proceedings will follow United Nations practices as laid down by the United Nations Publications Board.

THE VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

By P. SHINZHEE, M. V. Sc.

---

1) Epizootic conditions of animal breeding in pre-revolutionary Mongolia.

Before 1921 no veterinary service existed in Mongolia and consequently no preventive and anti-epidemic measures were undertaken. As the result of this, infectious diseases such as cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and malignant anthrax were widespread among domestic animals.

Until the early 20th century scientific veterinary science was unknown in Mongolia, whilst traditional popular veterinary science was practicised by self-educated people and quacks.

2) Beginnings of veterinary service development in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The development of animal husbandry in the Mongolian People's Republic demanded first of all that an end be put to the mass loss of livestock caused by various infectious and epidemic diseases. This could be accomplished only by the organization of a state veterinary service. During the first days of the revolution, that is in 1923, the state veterinary service was established, on the initiative of the People's Government. A free veterinary service was provided for animal breeding farms.

Since the early 1930s, with the aid of scientists and experts from the Soviet Union, training of veterinary specialist personnel has been carried on in the Mongolian People's Republic, and the preparation of biological compounds is proceeding at two biochemical plants. A state veterinary network has begun operating in the "aymaks" (regions) and "somons" (districts).

3) Ways and means of putting an end to the main infectious diseases in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Thanks to the measures taken by the Government and to efforts of the state veterinary service experts, during a relatively short period an end was put to such infectious diseases as cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia of goats, whilst outbreaks of malignant anthrax, gangrene, epidemic pleuropneumonia of cattle and hemosepti-caemia, which had caused considerable damage to the country's economy, were checked.

4) The present state of communal cattle-breeding under the veterinary service in the Mongolian People's Republic.

An extensive state veterinary network has now been established, as well as a system of training for veterinary personnel. New types of biological compounds have been put into production. Veterinary laboratories are equipped with modern equipment. Veterinary research work is being carried out by members of the Veterinary Experimental Station at the Agricultural Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic. The training of veterinary staff is conducted at the Agricultural Training College and in animal veterinary training institutions. The production of biological compounds is carried out at the Songino bioindustrial plant and the biofactory in Kobdo.

Disease prevention treatment of cattle is practised in the Mongolian People's Republic annually in accordance with a uniform state plan, approved by the Government, which ensures the prevention of outbreaks of various infectious and epidemic diseases. At each animal farm there is a dispensary for the treatment of non-infectious diseases. The latest achievements of modern science and techniques are now being widely introduced.

S - 1231 E - Dec.1962 - 1,600